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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt House Willard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange 14th street, bet. Penn. ave. and F street. There is some satisfaction in knowing that if the north pole has been discovered

it does not float the British flag.

The American people will get angry one of these days at being "held up" because their Congress refuses to stamp 60 cents' worth of the silver mine owners' silver one dollar.

a mathematical point.

More revenue and the rescue of the sheep-growing interest are of much more importance to this country than a dis cussion of the Cuban resolution in the Senate can be to anybody.

Governor McKinley's friends are disposed to make things pleasant for ex-Senator Platt, of New York, remarking that he is still engaged in efforts to break into somebody's Cabinet.

the discovery of the north pole will bring it away with him so that numerous other men will not be going after everybody.

If there are really persons in Greencastle who think of going to Newport to assist in a lynching bee they should take a sober second thought and stay at home. Greencastle does not need that kind of advertisement.

A Washington correspondent says that, branch of the government giving a writsince his speech, Senator Tillman is not | ten pledge not to pass an inequitable and happy because he finds himself quietly man should take lessons of Senator Vest so as to be able to be abusive without using a pitchfork.

If the cathode ray could be turned on to the brains of Senators Voorhees and silver it might possibly reveal a small area of shame and remorse for dishonorstrong shadow to bring it out.

The country will take notice that after having passed one free silver amendment by tacking it on to the bond bill. the free silver Senators propose to pass another by tacking it on to the tariff bill. This is not legislation; it is simply reckless trifling with the public interests.

diana is represented in the United States | to. Fourth, when the decision is made on important financial questions, show to move for rehearing, and this, with utter disregard of the business interests | the fifteen days previous to the election of the State and the sentiments of a in which the ballots must be printed and large majority of its intelligent people distributed, makes seventy-five days of both parties.

There was no general complaint because the silver State Senators made a free coinage bill a substitute for the House bond bill, but, after having a chance to vote on the measure, the attempt to "hold up" every other impertant measure looks like an attempt to bulldoze a very large majority.

The Washington correspondent of th Chicago Record, who is generally well informed, says that it was decided at conference of Pennsylvania leaders and such outsiders as ex-Senator Platt, of New York, and Clarkson, of Iowa, to put Senator Quay into the field to prevent the delegates of the Western districts from going for McKinley instead of Reed, as they desire. If this is true, it would indicate that Mr. Clarkson not devoting all his time to the Allison

Milwaukee Sentinel takes its namesake in this city to task for saying that the bond syndicate deal made a year ago was necessary because "the House of Representatives, with its immense Republican majority, refused to" authorize the issue of bonds payable specifically in gold, when the House of Representatives in session a year ago contained 121 Republicans and 217 Democrats. This is true; but if Republican editors undertake to correct such mistakes in the Sentinel they will have i time for anything else.

Mr. Crisp began his free silver speech by saying, "In 1873 Congress demonetized silver." Perhaps it would puzzle Mr. Crisp to tell what he meant. Congress did not demonetize silver in 1873 nor at any other time. To demonetize to deprive of the character of money and this has never been done with silver in this country. What Congress did 1873 was to discontinue the coinage of the silver dollar by omitting it from the list of authorized coins. Every dollar coined before or since that time, and the number coined since is more than sixty times as great as the number coined before, still has the full legaltender quality. Perhaps when Mr. Crisp said that in 1873 Congress demonetized silver he meant to say demonized. The act of 1873 has certainly been the cause of a great deal of lying.

The Senate committee on coast de-The Senate committee on coast de- would be a crowning one and would counting our purchases of woolen and sults, by the way, is at a shop South Carolina has been a sort of vermess, after thorough investigation, has leave the Republican party in far better worsted yarns, shoddy, shawis, rags and in Brooklyn, where over two hundred are miform appendix from the beginning.

recommended that a total sum of \$87,-000,000 be appropriated for fortifications and defenses at the principal ports of the country, the whole or any part of the amount to be made immediately available if so ordered by the President. Unless otherwise directed by the President, the appropriation is to be available as follows: Between now and June 30, 1896, \$1,500,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, \$5,500,000, and for each the Republicans of the Senate finance fiscal year thereafter for ten years, committee, will be accepted as a notice \$8,000,000. The appropriation is based on that, with the Democrats and the Popestimates of the highest officers in the ulists, they will vote against any Rearmy and navy, all of whom agree that | publican tariff measure which does not the work is necessary and that it will carry the free coinage of silver with it. | are shut down than are running on full be wiser economy to make a liberal ap- These four men, alleged Republicans, time. The tariff bill which the Senate propriation and push it to an early com- representing one State with a populapletion than to have it dragging along tion of 150,000 and the half of two States the further increase of foreign wools and for a generation.

WHY NOT RECONSIDER?

The Journal is so firmly convinced that the recent action of the Republican State like urging a reconsideration. In doing be wholly right and the Journal wholly what it regards as a mistaken policy.

place on Nov. 3, little more than eight President and Vice President, Congressmen, Governor, State officers and members of the Legislature. To succeed in such an election as that requires early organization, a great deal of preliminary work and a careful selection of candidates. There is always danger in a alleged Republicans-one being the hasty choice of candidates or in making nominations under conditions of uncertainty. The Republicans of Indiana know by experience that in order to to prevent consideration of a Repubcarry the State they have to get the It has been more than a thousand preliminary work done early, make the Never was there a more impudent de- coinage of silver was voted down by a ing for the north pole, and if it has been | buckle down to hard work and stick to found at last it is only the location of | it till the day of election without giving any attention to irrelevant or side issues.

Now, in this situation what is it proposed to do? It is proposed to go to the Governor, who has already decided that he will not call a special session, and ask him if he will kindly reconsider his decision if the Republican members of the Legislature, or a majority of them, will pledge themselves, in writing, that, if called together, they will enact "a fair, just, equitable and constitutional apportionment law" as soon as possible. and then adjourn without attempting to If the Dr. Nansen who has announced | transact any other business. The further decision of the committee is that if the Governor shall refuse to call a special session on the basis of the foregoing it, he will confer a favor upon nearly pledge, then suit shall be brought to set aside the apportionment act of 1885 and all previous acts that have not already been set aside, back to that of 1846. It is claimed this would create a condition of political chaos that would compel the Governor to call a special session.

Aside from the lack of dignity in-

unconstitutional apportionment act, and

ostracised by his associates. Mr. Till- the impolicy of going to the Governor with an olive branch in one hand and action involves various contingencies its foes. and possibilities of lost time. First, the Governor may pocket the proposition for a fortnight or a month before answering Turple while they are voting for free it. Second, if the Governor declines to call a special session, as he doubtless will, it may take twice as long to get ing their State, but it would take a very a decision in a local court overthrowing the act of 1885 as those who favor this line of action think it will. Third, it may take two or three times as long to get a decision of the question from the Supreme Court as the friends of this policy think it will, and the court, which. it must be remembered, is Democratic, may even carry the case beyond the election. The court cannot be man-For the first time in its history In- damused to decide a case until it chooses Senate by two men who, by their votes the losing party has sixty days in which prior to the election which cannot be der of Pearl Bryan was one of the most itilized for attacking the law of 1885 Sixth, even if the Supreme Court should render a decision within the time expected, invalidating all existing apportionment acts back to 1846, thus creating a condition of political chaos, the Governor might still refuse to call a special session. He might say, "Gentlemen, you have got your chaos; now make the best of it." Of course, there is always a way out for the sovereign people. An election under the apportionment of 1846, though ridiculous, would be legal. It would be far more objectionable in every way than an election under the act of 1885, yet, if the Governor persisted in his refusal to call a special session, it might become necessary to elect a Legislature under the obsolete and absurd apportionment 1846. This would be political chaos in-

> Meanwhile, while this judicial fencing and political marching and counterprecious time by weeks and months, what becomes of Republican organization and preliminary work, and of the careful and deliberate selection of candidates? What self-respecting Republican will care to take a nomination for the Legislature, pitched at him, perhaps, by a divided convention in a period of turmoil when nobody knows whether the election will be held under the apportionment of 1885 or that of 1846? Under these conditions the Republicans might possibly carry the State, but they would be heavily handicapped

In the opinion of the Journal it would be far better for the peace and dignity of the State and for the Republican party for the latter to accept the situation which the Governor has forced upon it and go into an election under the act of 1885. It is not necessary to enter into any compact with the Democratic State committee or with the Governor regarding the hold-over Republican Senators. Their title is secure under the Constitution and does not need any Democratic indorsement. Of the 150 districts under the apportionment of 1885 the Republicans carried 117 in 1894. In the next election they will have nineteen holdover Senators to begin with, and ought to be able to elect a majority in both branches. Such a victory, won on a line chosen by the Democrats themselves.

favor with the people than if it should on by the committee.

*THE THREAT OF FOUR SENATORS.

The votes of Senators Carter and Mantle of Montana, Dubois of Idaho, and day, against the taking up of the House tariff bill, which had been indorsed by having a population of 500,000 and 100,this it has no pride of opinion and does support it by giving them free coinage these four alleged Republicans and the wrong, but, feeling as it does, it cannot | Democrats and Populists to prevent the forbear to place itself on record against | calling up of the bill. The sound-money Democrats would not consent to vote to The next general election will take add a free coinage amendment to the House tariff bill, as was proposed by the months hence. The election will be for Democratic silverites, the Blackburns, the Calls, the Tillmans, the Turpies and the Voorheeses, but agreed to vote against taking up the bill. In their eagerness to defeat the House tariff bill every silverite, Democrat and Populist yielded to the Clevelandites, and four chairman of the Republican national committee-added their names to the combination and made it a conspiracy lican tariff bill.

than that of the four Senators named. The four represent States with a total population very little, if any, greater than one-third of the population of Indiana, yet they join with the Cleveland Senators, the Democrats of the Tillman and Voorhees stripe, and the Populists to give notice that they will adhere to the fortunes of this motley combination until three-fourths of the Republicans in the House and three-fifths of the Republican Senators who believe that the free coinage of silver would involve the country in disaster will be led to yield to their demand by this threat of the defeat of every Republican measure. Have they parted with their discretion? seems so, since it is evident to people of sense that this declaration of a purpose of the party in an attitude of hostility these four Senators have joined the Deminterest will be so exasperated by this

A WORD TO KENTUCKY AUTHORI-

TIES. to Newport for trial on the charge of fore. The vote of yesterday shows the responsibility on the local and State in regard to free coinage of silver. authorities of Kentucky and afford them an opportunity of making a record. It | ment. is stating only the truth to say that Kentucky has a bad reputation in the matter of lynchings and not a very good one for the enforcement of law. It has long been noted for its vendetta and acts of violence, and probably no other State in the Union could furnish a darker list of unpunished murders. The present case will afford a good test of the disposition and ability of the Kentucky authorities to see that justice is properly administered, and the peculiar circumstances should make them more determined to do their duty. The muris hardly a doubt that both Walling and Jackson are morally and legally guilty The circumstantial evidence against them is so strong that there can be little doubt of their conviction on a fair trial, and that is what they ought to have. Forewarned is forearmed, and the threats and intimations of violence which have been made in some quarters should put the Kentucky authorities on their mettle to prevent a lynching. The sheriff at Newport should be prepared to repel any attempt of the kind, and the Governor should hold himself in readiness to respond promptly and effectively to call for assistance. This not because Jackson and Walling deserve any mercy or sympathy, but in order that they may get their deserts in a legal and orderly way, and that Kentucky may, for once, have the credit of having prevented a

THE FIRST YEAR'S FIGURES

The monthly summary for December of our foreign trade issued by the Bureau of Statistics will contain matters of special interest, because it will show the effect of the first full year of the present tariff law upon our foreign trade. While the clause relating to free wool went into effect on the passage of the bill, the schedule relating to woolen goods did not go into effect until Jan. 1, 1895. In advance of the distribution of the report ports of wool and woolen goods have been obtained by correspondents.

One of the tables to which considerable interest is attached is that relating to the increase of the importation of wools. Of the total increase of the import of wools, 113,000,000 pounds over 1894, more than one-half came from the United Kingdom. Instead of getting Australian wools direct, our manufacturers purchase them in London. Another table shows the import of woolen goods by countries. As in wool, so in woolen goods Great Britain controlled most of our increased trade. We bought of the British manufacturers five times as many carpets in 1895 as in 1894, six times as many woolen cloths, and four times as many woolen dress goods. Germany sold us three times as many dress goods and five times the quantity of cloths the five were for mourners at a wake and the counting our purchases of woolen and

knit goods, all foreign countries secured follow out to the end the policy decided from us \$55,000,000 more of gold for wools and woolen goods in 1895 than they did in 1894. Of this \$55,000,000 increase England got \$35,000,000. France \$7,000,000 and Germany \$6,000,000. Even Canada came in for \$875,000 of our gold because our Teller of Colorado, in the Senate, Thurs- | markets were opened to Canadian wools, As the result of the free wool a large part of the American clip of 1895 is unconvents, whence it is distributed to the

sold. The lower duties, with the vicious ad valorem feature, have opened our markets so that there is every reason to believe the market is crowded. Meantime, more of the American woolen mills refused to consider would have checked foreign woolen fabrics, and would have 000, respectively, have given notice to enabled the wool growing and wool manthe country, and particularly to Repub- ufacturing interests to hold their own if licans, who are almost to a man in favor | not to regain some of the ground alof a protective tariff, that they will, if | ready lost. But so important industries central committee on the apportionment | they can, join with the enemies of the | seem to be of no moment to Democrats, question was unfortunate that it feels Republican party to defeat every meas- Populists and one-idea silverites. Conure presented unless they are bribed to sequently, the country will go on with inadequate revenues and the gold obnot for a moment question the motives of silver. The adverse vote of Thurs- tained for bonds will be used to make up of those who differ with it. They may day shows an understanding between treasury deficits and will go abroad to purchase wool which could have been grown at home and woolen goods which the idle labor and factories of this country could have produced in ample quantities and of better qualities.

THE FREE-COINAGE HERESY IN THE

HOUSE. In committee of the whole House the Republicans have patiently permitted the silver question to be discussed. All of the old fallacies have been restated and all of the exploded falsehoods again put forth as original truths on the one side, while the unanswerable argument | seven days." against the free coinage of silver by the United States alone, based upon experience, has been restated. After a closing debate in the House yesterday the free vote of 90 in favor and 215 against. That few men claiming to be members of it is the response of the popular branch of Congress after a full and tedious dis-

Even this overwhelming vote does not disclose the real weakness of the free coinage cause in the House. Fifty-six of the fifty-eight Democratic voters in favor of free coinage come from the solid South and Kentucky and Missouri. The silver producing States and Kansas gave twenty of the Republican votes in favor of free coinage. Of the six other Republicans in favor of free silver, North Carolina furnished two and Ohio two. All of the Populists voted for free coinage. The great States of the North did not give the silver heresy a half dozen votes. It Every vote of Indiana was for sound money, in which nine-tenths of the intelligent and the business men of the to compel the Republican majority to State believe. But for the solid South. stand and deliver will array the mass the mossback Democracy of Missouri and Kentucky, the silver party would be

to the one interest to promote which confined to the silver producing States. Nov. 5, 1877, under a suspension of the ocratic-Populist clique. This action may | rules, Mr. Bland's bill providing for free not mean "the end of silver agitation in and unlimited coinage of silver was volved in members of a co-ordinate this country," as Senator Platt, of Con- passed by a vote of 164 year to 34 navs. necticut, is reported as saying, but it of which ten were the votes of Demodoes mean that many Republicans who crats. It was a decidedly Democratic have been kindly inclined to the silver House, but there were but two votes in all the West, including Ohio, against free performance of the four Senators that coinice. That was a little more than a club in the other, the proposed line of they will hereafter be counted among eighteen years ago, During that period the silver question has been discussed and new facts relative to the production of the white metal have come to light. During six months of 1895 this question The removal of Jackson and Walling | was discussed as it never had been bechange which has come over the country amounts to a revolution of public senti-

> The Cleveland Leader is mistaken in saying that if the Kentucky Legislature should fail to elect a Senator the publican Governor can appoint a Senator to fill the vacancy. When the Legislature fails to elect, the Senate has decided that it is not a vacancy which the executive can fill.

party who has presidential aspirations would dare to favor free silver. It is or misguided constituencies who hope to make themselves solid by pandering to a heresy which the people at large con-

General Harrison shut himself up in the nouse several days before he wrote that letter of withdrawal. But that isn't surpris ing. A dark room is necessary in order to develop a negative.-Chicago Tribune Sometimes it takes longer to develop a joke than it does a negative. General Harrison doesn't write letters in the dark

They have discovered in Germany that the X ray, like the buckwheat cake, is more effective on a hot plate.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

J. Scott Harrison, the Democratic brother of the ex-President, has been elected member of the Kansas City School Board. If the claims of the Anneke Jans heirs are no sounder than their orthography their cause is a forlorn one. Their celebrated ancestor spelled her name Anna Kajans. A baby that at its birth, six weeks ago, weighed only one and one-half pound, and is now under two pounds in weight, is living and doing well in Essex, Conn. It is boy, and is one of twins born to Mrs. Van Berkerk, of that place. The other baby died, but this one will live and thrive, the doctors say.

The lost article room of the elevated road miscellaneous deposits a year. Nearly 10 per cent, are umbrellas, and ranking second are the satchels. About half the articles are called for, and the balance, after being held for six months or a year, according their value, are sold at auction

The Duchess of Northumberland is the possessor of a shawl which was presented by King Charles X, of France, and which cost half a million francs. It is manufactured from the fur of a species of Persian cat. The hair of this cat is so extremely fine and elastic that a single hair is scarcey perceptible to the naked eye.

Henry Labouchere asserts that cordite. when taken to regions where a tropical temperature prevails, gives off nitrous fumes which destroy the detonating composition in the caps of small arms and luick-firing gun cartridges, thereby rendering the cartridge useless. He demands an investigation of the explosive and of the official gang who are wedded to it.' The revived interest in Burns affects the saw. In London, recently, a large wooden snuff-box, the lid carved with Jock o'Hazeldean in high relief, and with dogs and sheep round the sides, sold for f2. The auctioneers carefully guarded themselves with the printed intimation that "this snuff-box s said to have belonged to Robert Burns.

A man who hires "dress suits" to men and York avenues, recently had an order for six such outfits. He found out later that sixth for the temporary use of the de ceased. The largest business of hiring dress

kept. The prices are higher than anywhere else, too, \$3 or \$4 a night being charged, and if the customer prefers he may have a white duck or a white silk waistcoat. When the Queen and Empress Eugenie are together they spend all their spare time in doing needlework for the poor. Both the Queen and the ex-Empress are fond of the old-fashioned style of embroidery. The Queen bestows all her handiwork upon her poor tenants at Balmoral and at Windsor. The Empress Eugenie sends hers to poor

The news that Mrs. Hetty Green has contracted the habit of dressing well has had marked effect upon her mail. She is in receipt of circulars from dressmakers, miliners, shoe merchants and other tradesmen who had long ago reached the conclusithat the richest woman in America was not a target for their shafts. It is said that even London and Paris have already heard of Mrs. Green's change of habits.

The family of the late Rev. Dr. S. F. Smith, author of the hymn, "America," while not objecting to the placing of a bust of Dr. Smith in the Boston Public Library, oppose the suggestion of a national monument. They believe that his "America" and "Poems of Home and Country" must be his best memorial, and they say that they are "abundantly able to erect a suitable monument, without popular subscription, and are satisfied that an appeal to the public would not have been in harmony with his wishes, had he lived, and is not desired by them since his decease.'

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Cheerful Idiot. "Were these apples grown in the penitentiary or the workhouse?" asked the

Cheerful Idiot. "Neither," avowed the confectioner. "Then why have you marked them 'From one sent up?""

"When you say I do not love you as much as I did," explained the young husband, "you do me an injustice. You must remember, my dear, that the amount of love I used to condense into a once-aweek visit now has to do for the whole

Diluted Affection.

Driven to It.

"Now, then," began the president of the Amalgamated Association of Peripatetics, 'ain't it a fact that you was oncet so low as to be a policeman?" "I guess it is," admitted the applicant of push. I had to do it or go to work."

Absent-Minded. The professor was lying on the sidewalk, his face wearing its usual thoughtful expression and his feet slowly moving in cir-His bicycle lay about five yards away. The friend who espied him ran to his assistance. "Are you hurt?" asked the friend, as he assisted the old gentleman to

his feet. The professor looked about him for moment. "Dear me!" he exclaimed. must have run into the curb and fallen

WILLIAM-HIS VIEWS.

What the Kaiser Said Recently as to

the Situation in Germany. The Berliner Tageblatt gives, says the ondon Standard Berlin correspondent, the ollowing version of the remarks the Emrecent occasion on German home affairs. t says: "During the recent celebration of the foundation of the empire an old gentleman advised his Majesty to introduce a purely parliamentary system of government as the best remedy for all revolutionary tendencies. In reply his Majesty said: "'What a thing it is you are asking! Can I take a step of the unwisdom of shall I initiate a thing which the politisituation does not in the least call policy. Our Parliaments have, indeed, maorities, but no majority. not an immodest man. I am very willing to espect an assembly of able men, but am to call upon them to inspire me with respect? My people are at liberty to use their constitutional rights to put an end to the

unblessed splitting up of parties, and politically to separate the whole men from the half men. Even should the result be some thing extremely disagreeable to onally, I shall be the first to show comolete respect for the constitution. misunderstood. no veil whatever over my thoughts. I by God with the best will and to the best of my judgment, and have no intention whatever to force my opinions on anybody. So long as a man does not violate the laws everybody may swing his slipper as he pleases. When my strength no longer sufices to enable me to guide our political destinies, then I shall cease to be responsible to God for what happens. Our nation has given such splendid proofs of warlike maturity, and my grandfather was the peeress drill-sergeant in the matter. The poitical drill-sergeant, on the other hand, is will, always commands in the last resort The political situation nowadays is always single man. If you only knew how I detes of solid backbone, men true to their con-Where is there a majority of such Show me them, in order that I may offer them my imperial salute. God grant that the second quarter-century of the ema majority which will place the welfare of the nation above all private interests. Only tee for a healthy inner political develop-

ment which will keep us strong against enemies abroad." SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD FIELDS. An Almost Inexhaustible Supply, According to Experts.

New York Times. An interesting letter, dated Dec. 11, 1895.

has recently been received in this city from a New Yorker now resident at Johannes burg, respecting the South African gold and diamond fields. "This place is no fake," he writes, and continues, "I have talked with some of the

cleverest mining engineers, and among of them all. They all agree that now they have struck the low levels, gold is here for many, many years, and that before the end of this century the South African mines will be putting out more than \$100,000,000 of gold a year, and they consider that a very conservative estimate.

"I have been to Kimberly and have seen the working of the diamond most interesting. They are getting out 100,000 worth a week, and could do much etter if they were not limiting the product. The policy of the DeBeers company is to buy up all new mines that are discovered and shut them up till they are required. The mines extend over a great territory, and are all chimneys of extinct volcano The country where the diamonds are found reminds one of Nevada, but here the gold country is one vast plain of good grass, and you see cattle and sheep grazing all about. "The best mining engineers here are Americans, and the superintendent of the great DeBeers and Kimberly mines (diamonds) is an American named Gardner

"I have been to one of the big mines to day to see the workings, and am very much impressed. The knowing ones say here that a big slump is due shortly, and that this is no time to buy anything, but after the slump the good mines, and all those on the main lode are good, will sell higher than ever, and pay a good interest on the investment. Through their cyanite process they are getting 85 per cent. of the gold out of the ore, and they think before long they will be able to save all but about 5 per cent. I understand that this is the only place in the world where this process used, and in any case it is the first place.' Of Johannesburg the writer says: s a place of over 60,000 people, and is literally built on gold, as the mines are all about the city. There are some very fine buildings, and they are evidently here to stay. I do not like the climate, however, as it is very windy and dusty. Water is so scarce at this moment that one cannot get a bath, and at some of the boarding houses they are using soda water to wash in. It is a very dear place, but people keep moving so fast that they do not notice it.

For Domestic Service. Boston Transcript.

Bridget McGuinness, the maid of all work s of the opinion that the cathole ray will be a great saving of effort, inasmuch as she can know what is going on in the next room ithout running the risk of ophthalmia from the draught that comes through the

Of No Known Use.

VIEWS OF METEOROLOGIST BALD-WIN, OF THE PEARY EXPEDITION.

He and Prof. Hite Think the Report that the Norwegian Reached the North Pole May Be True.

SCIENTISTS SEEKING NEWS

ACTION TAKEN BY THE ROYAL GEO-GRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

No Ready Means of Reaching the Region Where the Explorer Is Supposed to Be-His Last Letter.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Feb. 14.-Evlyn D.

Baldwin, the meterologist of the Peary expedition in 1893-94, was asked to-day what he thought of the reported discovery of the north pole by Dr. Nansen. "I think it highly probable. It is the result of well calculated pians and not unexpected. Dr. Nansen has certainly, it would appear, accomplished that for which he has striven for at least the past five years. The voyage of the Jeannette, under De Long, until the crushing of the vessel in latitude 77. degrees 15 minutes and longitude 155 east, indicated that the near approach to the north pole was to be made by a wellequipped and properly constructed vesser from that direction-by the New Siberian islands. The Jeannette had drifted through two long arctic nights in that region and this would indicate that if it is possible for a vessel under ordinary conditions to endure so long, it is to be expected that one of special construction, as was Dr. Nansen's, would succeed in going much further. Dr. Nansen's absence since June 24, 1893, has given him time to make at least very close approach to the north pole, and l think it highly probable that with favorable conditions he has succeeded in arriving at the long coveted point.

"Since communication with the new Siberian islands at the mouth of the Lena and Delta is continuously had by means of the traders and hunters of that reigion, it is not improbable that Dr. Nansen has had means of sending dispatches to the Russian settlements in central Siberia and thus home. So I think the report is not at all improbable. The appropriation made by the Norwegian government and supplemented by private subscriptions has been unhampered so far as bis ship is concerned and the conditions have been altogether very favorable. It was, however, expected that the first news from him would chronicle his arrival off the north coast of Greenland, as it was his theory that his vessel would drift with the ice north of the New Siberian islands, nearly, if not directly, over the north pole and thence southward to the coast of Greenland. It seems, however, that, instead of drifting south after once having arrived north pole, he way of southward by

ward voyage, as did De Long after the crushing of the Jeannette. Doubted by Borchgrevink. NEW YORK, Feb. 14 .- C. E. Borchgrevink, the antarctic explorer, one of Dr. night: "I cannot believe it. The fact that tion to Dr. Nansen's plans, as he disclosed His intention was, if he that he is returning by the same route that led him toward the pole. It seems preposthat would be sacrificed and the indomitable courage of a man like Nansen. would go on, on, on, and not turn back and send news home by the way of Siberia. While I was in Australia, last April, on practically, was spread all over the earth the authority of the Paris Figure. telegraphed from Australia to Mrs. Nansen and went to considerable expense found out that the story was a canard I shall take everything published with several grains of salt until Nansen himself s heard from. What he says I will be lieve. He is as accurate as Stanley in conhimself to facts. His tendency will be to leave a great many things unsaid,

rather than to exaggerate.' Naturalist Hite Is Satisfied. PHILADELPHIA. Pa., Feb. 14.-Prof. Charles E. Hite, who was naturalist on the Peary relief expedition in 1892, said to-day in speaking of Dr. Nansen's reported discovery: "I have not the slightest doubt that Dr. Nansen was successful. I feel perfectly satisfied that the report is authentic and that he has reached the coveted goal." Professor Hite said that while the commercial world would derive no benefit from the north pole being located, it would be of inestimable

SEEKING THE FACTS

value to the world of science.

Scientists Are Making Efforts to Veri-

fy the Report. LONDON, Feb. 14.-Every effort possible is being made by the Royal Geographical Society to ascertain if the story that Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer, has been heard from is true, and, in addition, the Russian and Swedish governments have taken active steps to find out the real facts in the

A dispatch to the Times from St. Petersburg says: "No confirmation has been received of the news that Dr. Nansen has discovered the north pole and is returning to civilization. If he is returning, his own dispatches are likely to arrive before any answer is available to inquiries to such wild regions, devoid, as they are, of telecation. Captain Wiggins thinks that if it is true that Nansen is returning he must have abandoned his ship. This observer regards the report regarding Nansen as no

The Daily News has an interview on the subject with Clements R. Markham, secretary of the Royal Geographical Society. who did not think it was impossible that Dr. Nansen had reached the pole, but that the absence of detail was strongly against the truth of the report.

Nansen sailed from Christiania June 24,

1893. On the 26th of July following, as he was crossing Parent's sea, he wrote his last letter for publication, in which he fully described his plans. "The principal feature," he said, "in the plan of my attempt to penetrate into the north polar region. if possible, to cross it, is, in brief, to try to make use of the currents of the sea, instead of fighting against them. My opinion is, as I have already explained on eral occasions, that there must somewhere run currents into the polar region which carry the floe ice across the Polar sea. first northward toward the pole and then southward again into the Atlantic ocean That these currents really exist all Arctic expeditions prove, as most of them have had to fight against the currents and ice drifting they have the wrong northward from drawn from this fact that currents and drifting ice are constantly coming from the unknown north, viz., currents and perregion, as the water running out must be replaced by water running in. This conclusion is based upon the simplest of all natural laws; but there seem to be people who will not even admit the necessity of this. That such currents run across the north dar region is also proved by many facts. may mention the great quantities of Siberian driftwood which are annually carried to the shores of Soltzbergen Greenland; 'it comes in such abundance and with such regularity that it is quite impossible that it should be carried to these shores, so far from the original home, by occasional winds or currents. There must be a regular communication between the sts of Siberia and those of Spitzbergen and Greenland. By this same communica-tion were several objects from the unfortu-

nate Jeannette carried to the Greenlan coast. The Jeannette sank in June, to the north of the New Siberian islands and three years afterward, in June, 1889 a great many objects belonging to her or her crew were found on an ice flor on the southwest coast of Greenland. This flow can only have been brought there by the same current which carries the driftwood By this same current an Esquimau implement, a throwing stick or harpoon thrower, was also carried the long way from Alaska to the west coast of Greenland. There can in my opinion, be no doubt of the existence of such a communication or current across the north polar region from the Siberiar side to the Greenland side

"My intention is now to make use of this communication, which nature herself has established. I shall try to find the place where the heart of this current has its origin, and shall go north there until I am beset in the polar ice, and then simply let the current have its way, and let it carry us across the unknown region and out into the open sea again on this side of the pole "How long the expedition will jest is, of course, very difficult to calculate before hand, as we do not know much of the speed of the current with which we are going to travel. I believe, however, there is not much probability that it will take more than three years till we come out into open sea again, or to somewhere from whence we can return home; and as we have taken provisions for five or six years, I think we shall not run the risk of starving."

SERGEANT FREDERICKS DOUBTS IT. Report that Dr. Nansen Has Reached

the North Pole. Sergeant Julius R. Fredericks, who was with the Greely expedition in the search for the north pole, is inclined to doubt the reports published, to the effect that Dr. Nansen has reached the objective point of so many expeditions. Sergeant Fredericks says it is possible that Dr. Nansen did reach the pole, but he considers it improbable that he started on his return down the east coast of Greenland, against the prevailing currents, which are nort... He says Dr. Nansen could have taken carrier pigeons with him and it would be possible for a pigeon to re-turn. Concerning the report that Dr. Nansen found land at the pole, pergeant Fredericks says such may be true, if he reached that point. The Greely expedition got as far north as 83:24 latitude, or 394 miles from the pole, and nothing but land could be seen to

NORTH-POLE EXPEDITIONS. Many Attempts Made to Reach the

Center of the Arctic Circle.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. If it be true that the Nansen expedition has met with the success indicated by the navigator has actually traversed the region of the north pole, it is an event that will be of vital interest to the whole world. For nearly a century the mystery of the north pole and its solution has been the dream of the scientific world and the hundreds of adventurous spirits who have sought to explore the forbidden region and reveal its secrets. During the past seventy years no less than thirteen costly expeditions, including that of Dr. Nansen, have entered upon this perilous work. Disaster attended me, total annihilation greeted others, and failure of the main object was the fate o all. Captain Parry, who, in 1827, essayed the Spitzbergen route, met with saffici couragement to induce others to adventure, same year, who lost his ship, the Victory, did not dishearten. But there was no furthe the ill-fated Sir John Franklin expedition onsisting of the Erebus and ered the icy region, never to be alive. For the next ten years exploration sent to search for Sir John. These were several in rumber, sent out by the British government and others at the behest of ady Franklin, whose tenacity of hope that her husband would yet be found was most touching. Important among these relief exsailed in 1853 in the brig Advance, and, after urned with the loss of many lives, but with indisputable proof that the Franklin expelition had perishe In 1871, Captain Peterman, a Swedish navigator, commanded an expedition which left the coast of Norway and approached the north pole as far as latitude 81:06. He discovered Peterman Land, north of Nova Zembla. In the same year Captain Hall, an American explorer, sailed in the Polaris by way of Baffin's bay. He lost his ship and was rescued after much suffering, by a re-lief expedition sent by the United States In 1876 Captain Nares, a British officer,

with two ships, the Alert and Discovery sailed via Baffin's bay. He, too, failed of the main object, though he reached the very high latitude of 83:10. He also returned in safety. The next important expedition was that of Lieutenant De Long, of the United States navy, fitted out by the private enterprise in 1879, in the Jeannette, and sought a new via Bering sea. Its sad fate and its commander, is still fresh in the public The Jeannette was crushed in the ice in the Kara sea. De Long and his companions, after a tollsome and harassing ice journey of several hundred miles, in which one whole boat's crew was lost in a storm anded on the bleak Siberian coast in the delta of the Lena river. The commander of the expedition, with his party, became separated from that of Chief Engineer Mel-The latter, after untold sufferings, brought his men to a place of safety, but Commander De Long and his boat's crew per-

shed miserably of cold and starvation. The ufferings of this little band of starving. struggling men, as revealed by their record found with their frozen bodies, is one the most pathetic tales in the whole disma history of Arctic exploration.

The expedition of Lieutenant Greely, now General Greely, United States army, came near proving as disastrous as that of De Proteus in 1881, but intended to do most of their work by means of land journeys. this they met with much success, one party under Lieutenant Lockwood having reache 83:20 north latitude, at that time the highest point ever attained. But, owing to sor iscalculation as to the line of retreat and ability to find their stores of provisions, they were detained a whole extra winter and were only rescued when on the verge of starvation. In fact had not the rescuing party sent out by the United States Navy Department come upon them just as it di or been delayed only a few days, the whol party would have perished. With the two

held land expeditions, the public is familnow been absent in their vessel, the Fram (Forward), more than two years and I They sailed in June, 1893, and Aug. reached Yugor straits, which separate Nova Zembla from the main shore of Siberia Since his arrival at Yugor straits, Aug. 1883, he has not been authentically heard from. Several alleged reports have been put forth of messages from Nansen, but no of them proved true. A few were too absurd for even momentary belief.

expeditions of Lieutenant Peary, both of

SAMPLE OF TURKISH OUTRAGES. Letter Received by a Young Armenian Living in America.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 14.-Ciragos Tomauian is a young Armenian of this city who has just received sad news from nome. The young man is almost prostrated stantinople by horse. The letter says: "I wrote you the horrible happenings, which are unequaled in the history of our village. Brother, they have struck our qui village; they have burned our church and home and robbed us of everything. They have killed nearly every one. Those left have changed their religior is not all. Let me write and relate about home. Your brother's wife and your little boy are killed. Your wife and mothparates in order to save themselves from he Turkish outrages. Your sister is living yet, but I wish she might have been killed with the rest, for they have taken her and married her to a Kurd and have changed her religion to Mohammedanism. The massacre continued for three days, Very few of us are left now in the vil-

The War Ship Marion Disabled. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14-The United states man-of-war Marion is again in trou-News has been received by private letter from the Alert, dated at Panama, which stated that the Marion had put in at Callao a few days before the Alert left port. The valve gear of the Marion's enines was broken down, and it is esti mated that ten or twelve days would be ed in making the necessary repairs The Marion left here several months ago after undergoing a thorough and extensive repairs at the Mare island

navy yard